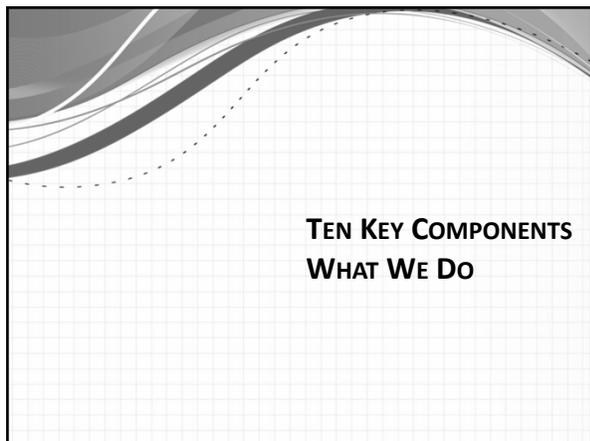




**RURAL PROBLEM-SOLVING
COURTS - RESOURCES AND
INNOVATIVE IDEAS**

Illinois Association of
Problem-Solving Courts
2018 Conference
October 17 – 19, 2018
Norma D. Jaeger Ph.D. (ABD)



**TEN KEY COMPONENTS
WHAT WE DO**



Ten Key Components (Summarized)

- Integration of criminal justice and treatment
- Non-adversarial approach
- Early identification and quick acceptance
- A continuum of treatment
- Random, observed, frequent drug testing
- Coordination of responses to compliance
- Ongoing judicial interaction

Ten Key Components - continued

- Monitoring and evaluation of effectiveness
- Continuing interdisciplinary education
- Forging partnerships

BEST PRACTICE STANDARDS HOW WE DO IT

Overview

Adult Drug Court Best Practice Standards are based on a comprehensive body of research
Much of the research comes directly from evaluations of adult drug courts
Other findings come from other behavioral science or criminal justice research
Other problem-solving courts have a smaller body of outcome related research
The research is not distinguished by urban vs. rural

Adult Drug Court Best Practice Standards – A Rural Perspective
Volume I

- **Target Population**
- Historically Disadvantaged Groups
- Roles and Responsibilities of the Judge
- Incentives, Sanctions, and **Therapeutic Adjustments**
- **Substance Abuse Treatment**

Adult Drug Court Best Practice Standards – A Rural Perspective
Volume II

- Complementary Treatment and Social Services
- Drug and Alcohol Testing
- Multidisciplinary Team
- Census and Caseloads

Overall Application / Considerations

- All of the “Standards” apply to all adult treatment courts once you address the semantics
- Selected standards require some modest adjustment and adapted emphasis
- Risk / Need / Responsivity Model (RNR) principles are foundational principles
- Co-occurring mental and substance use disorders are the expectation not the exception
- High risk/ High need defines the target population for which the standards have been found most effective

High-risk / High-need: What does this really mean?

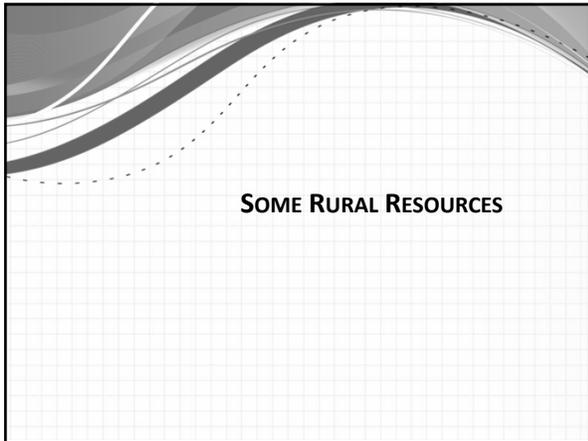
- High-risk refers to the level of probability that an individual will reoffend or will be unsuccessful on standard probation (*criminogenic risk*)
- High-need refers to an individual having a competently diagnosed disorder that requires significant clinical intervention
- It does not refer to dangerousness or risk of violence

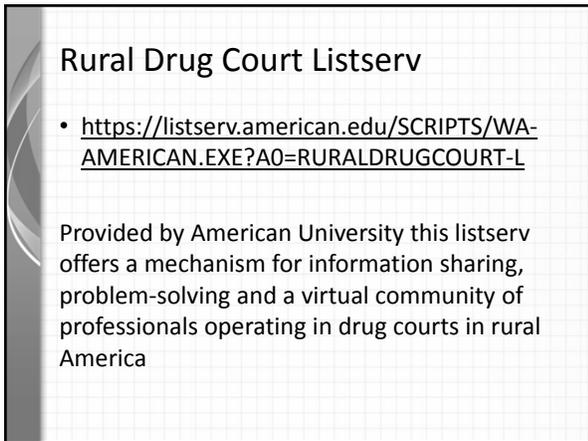
Quadrant Model = Tracks

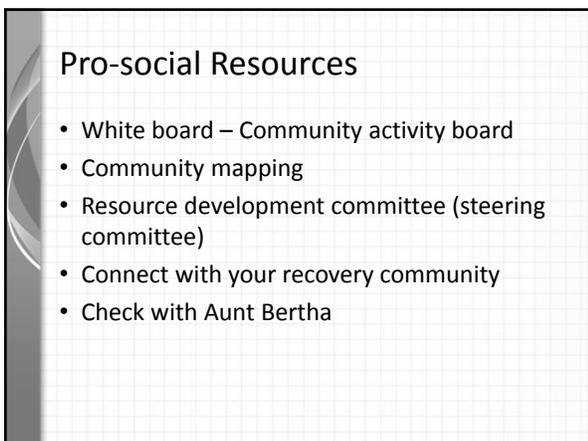
		RISK	
		High	Low
NEED	High	Supervision Treatment Prosocial habitation Adaptive habitation	Treatment (Prosocial habitation) Adaptive habitation
	Low	Supervision Prosocial habitation (Adaptive habitation)	Prevention Diversion

How to do tracks when you can't do tracks

- Alternate weeks
- 15 minute break
- Recognize different model for different tracks
 Low risk / High need vs
 High risk / High need
- Separate participants with different risk levels
- Intensive intervention for low risk can do harm







www.auntbertha.com



Search for free or reduced cost services like medical care, food, job training, and more.

To have a partner / Be a partner

- Seek out community efforts that relate to the resources participants need
- Join community service coordinating bodies
- Leverage other community partnerships
- Collaborate on grants
- Develop and host a networking “breakfast”
- Organize a military legal alliance

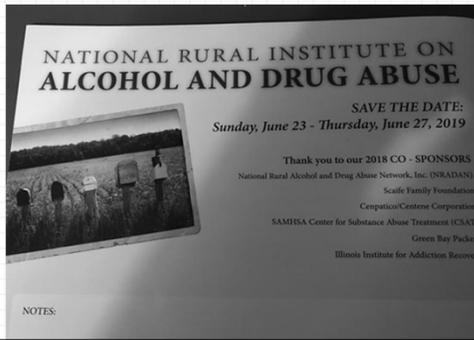
Mock Drug Court Staffing

- Participants take on roles of team members, staff a group of cases and plan responses (incentives and sanctions)

**Guide to improving health for rural residents –
Access to current resources and tools**



**Attend the National Rural Institute on
Alcohol and Drug Abuse**



**National Rural Alcohol and Drug
Abuse Institute**

- Scholarships are available (Board & Room)
- <https://www.uwstout.edu/outreach-engagement/lifelong-learning/other-opportunities/national-rural-institute-alcohol-and-drug-abuse>
- Sunday, June 23 - Thursday, June 27, 2019
University of Wisconsin-Stout
Menomonie, Wisconsin
- Drug Court Tracks

Housing resources – Housing Experts

- United States Department of Agriculture – Rural Development
Michael Wallace - 217-403-6209
State Director
Technical Assistance , Multi-family Home Loans, Community Organization support
- Oxford Houses

Collaborate with Tribes

Tribal Court Clearinghouse
Project of the Tribal Law and Policy Institute
<http://www.tribal-institute.org/index.htm>
Share training resources
Share information on services

Technology in Drug Courts



Explore Technology

- On line recovery support groups
- Apps / Apps / Apps
- Establish your own drug testing lab equipment
- Remote Alcohol Testing (\$25 / month)
CheckBAC

BACtrack Mobile Smartphone Breathalyzer for iPhone and Android Devices by BACtrack available for less than \$100 at Amazon



<https://checkbacbusiness.com/how-it-works/>
Monthly monitoring fee \$25

clewis@co.bingham.id.us;

One County's Testing Solution - CheckBAC

- When a client is tested they will receive a text message stating that they must provide a sample. The client then opens up the "ChekcBAC" app on their phone and turns on their Bluetooth equipped breathalyzer and proceeds to hold up their phone, which uses the camera to record their face and the participant blowing into their device. The test results will be displayed to the participant, as well as recorded and sent to the online program used for monitoring. The BAC level, GPS location (in google maps) and the video and time stamp will all be recorded and saved for future reference.

Monitoring with CheckBAC

- If a client does not provide a sample an email and text message will be sent to the supervising officer or whoever is selected to supervise the client. All information will be saved for future reference. All data can be printed out and taken to court if need be. Monitoring costs are \$25 a month per client actively being monitored, regardless of frequency of testing. The breath testing device itself can be any Bluetooth compatible device. The ones I use are made by a company called "BACtrack" They were originally created to aid trucking agencies to monitor their drivers and can be purchased at many common retail outlets such as Amazon, Walmart, Costco etc. The testing devices I use are on average \$95.

Don't forget the faith community

- Faith community is a resource for support groups
- Faith community is a resource for prosocial activities
- Faith community can be a resource for meeting key responsivity needs such as child and youth services, parenting classes, housing. transportation, food and clothing

Community Service model

- Innovative practice
- Non-profit agency managed community service
- Individuals ordered to perform community were service allowed to "buy" up to one half of the ordered hours. Funds are paid to the nonprofit which in turn purchases "gift cards" donated to be used as behavioral rewards or to meet urgent needs of participants

Friends of the Treatment Court

- Develop as a separate 501 (c) 3 organization
- Can conduct fund raising
- Can host prosocial activities
- Could be a housing development resource
- Can solicit donations
- Can assist with public relations and public information

It is really all about relationships

- Relationships with team members
- Relationships with participants
- Relationships with stakeholders
- Relationships with service groups
- Relationships with other agencies
- Relationships with the recovery community
- Relationships with the community (one at a time)

An Important Final Note

- Secondary trauma is a reality
- Self care is critical
- Self care is a personal responsibility
- Self care is a professional responsibility
- Self care is an ethical responsibility
- You need a plan and you need support
